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# Mycological Bulletin

No. 86

*W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University  
Columbus, February, 1908*

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## BUT A WORD BY THE EDITOR

We can not eat moulds, but we can study them. Stipt. Sumstine gives us another lesson—this time dealing with some rare species. His outline drawings give faithfully their appearance under the microscope.

The illustration of the Puff-balls will be enjoyed by all. Mr. Smith has promised many specimens of his handiwork, and when we have good photographs we can get good half-tones. We are indebted to him also for some account of the pear-shaped *Lycoperdon*.

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## MORE MOULDS

DAVID R. SUMSTINE.

About 200 species of Moulds have been described. After deducting the probable synonyms and excluded species, there remain about 130 good species. Of this number only twelve or possibly fifteen species have been reported for America. This is a very small number for our country compared with the whole number of known species.

The European mycologists have carefully studied the life history of many European species, but the American forms have received very little attention.

In my critical study of the family *Mucoraceae*, two interesting species were recently found. These species, however, do not belong to the family *Mucoraceae*. The spores are not enclosed in a sporangium as in the common black mould, but are borne singly or in chains on enlarged cells.

PIPTOCEPHALUS REPENS Van Tieghem. This species can be easily recognized by the dichotomously branched conidiophores and the chains of conidia on the ultimate branches. The general appearance reminds one of *Sporodinia aspergillus*. So far as I know, this is the first time that it has been reported for America.

CHAETOCLODUM BREFELDII Van Tieghem et Le Monnier. This is supposed to be parasitic on other moulds. It is known by its verticillately branched sporangiophores ending in a long sterile tip. The spores are borne singly on swollen parts of the branches.

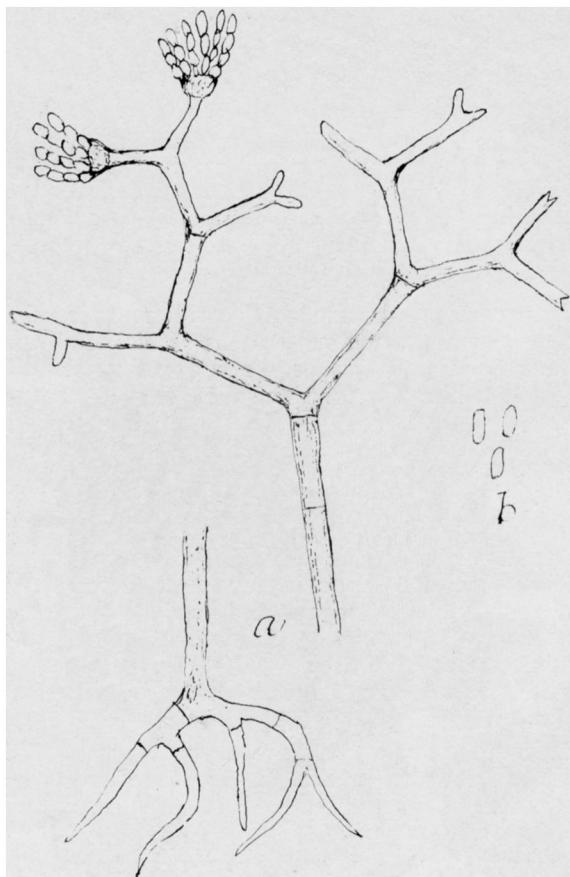


Fig. 282. PIPTOCEPHALUS REPENS. See article on Moulds.

Both moulds were found on the dung of the camel, growing with other moulds. The greatly enlarged drawings will give an idea of the general appearance of these two species.

Specimens of moulds from the readers of the MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN would be appreciated.

Wilkinsburg, Pa.

#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 282. a—Sporangiophore of *Piptocephalis repens*; b—Spores of same.

Fig. 283. a—Branch of sporangiophore of *Chaetocladium brefeldii*; b—Spore of same.

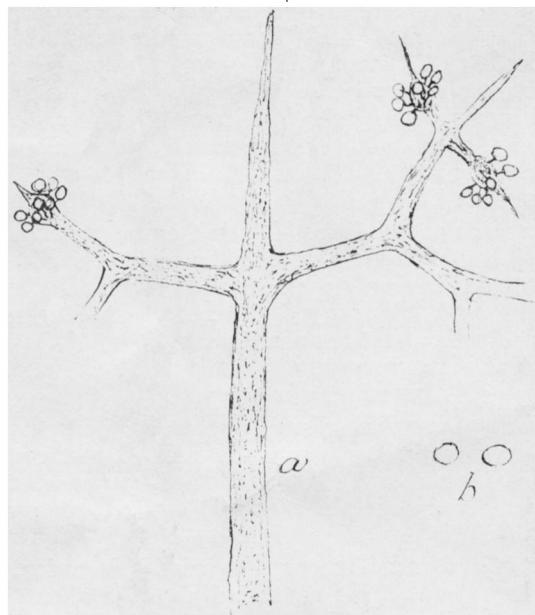


Fig. 283. CHAE-TO-CLA'-DIUM BRE-FEL'-DI-I. See article on Moulds.

#### NOTES FROM MUSHROOM LITERATURE, X

W. A. KELLERMAN.

The botanical journals are crowded with literature directly or indirectly interesting to those who pay attention to mushrooms. Many new species are being found; the old ones are being studied. Then, again, the list of edible species is being extended, and along this line the readers are sure to be interested. But too many accidents are occurring—cases of poisoning that would not occur if persons would avail themselves of information that may be found in any of the mushroom books.